

## **A Study on the Actual Condition on Utilization and Improvements of Career Information**

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Career information is in a very important position in information and knowledge based society. This research is meaningful as it provides the baseline data that can be utilized for making holistic policy on generation, distribution and utilization of career information through the analysis of actual condition and feedback. Also this research looked at the effectiveness of careers information generation and delivery process by reviewing some issues, amount, quality, content, and delivery system of careers information from the perspective of students, parents, and teachers or career counselors.

The first chapter describes the purpose, necessity, contents, range and the method of the study.

The second chapter suggests the direction of careers information generation through literature review and the analysis of “Myfuture”, the careers information portal site in Australia. The changed concept due to the information and communication technology revolution is arousing changes in the paradigm of career development. MyFuture gathers and provides occupational information that developed for public purpose. Therefore career information needs to reflect the reality of career world and to be efficiently accessible. Also career information should have the proper delivery system and support the self-directedness of information consumer.

The third chapter identifies the problems by reviewing the actual condition of generation and delivery of career information in both regional and state level. In the state level, it provides information on college entrance examination and departments, employment and recruitment, and standardization test. However, most of the information is not up to date and not customized

for parents. Moreover, the search function is very uncomfortable to use. In the regional level, it collects and reproduces the information gathered by the states level. Yet, there is no standardized classification and no clear delivery function. Also career information is produced and delivered mostly by supply side.

The forth chapter shares the result of the discussion and survey on the actual utilization of career information of both middle and high school students. The survey was done by students and the discussion was done by parents and teachers. Through the Survey, we found the students are highly aware of the need of career and college entrance information but are not provided enough information. They get career information from the internet portal website, internet café, and SNS, and CAREERNET which is the most frequently used professional career information web-site. The self-understanding is the main career information provided in school career class and counseling, and the types and descriptions of jobs were the main information available during career experience activities. It is also found that gender and career activities are the factors affecting the level of satisfaction and needs of a career information. Through the discussion, it is found that teachers gather the career information through various paths such as a public and private institution and corporate but parents earn informations through peers. Also teachers provide the information on self-understanding the most through various forms of class such as regular class, counseling and activities.

The fifth chapter suggests the policy recommendation and the main task for better use of career information in the future. First, career information that can be used in the experience-centered career education should be developed and distributed. Second, there should be the new form of career information such as the information that helps to have flexible perspective on profession, to create a new job, and to encourage the spirit of challenge. Third, there should be support environment that individuals themselves can select, manage, or reproduce the career information. Forth, the policy that can expand the career education based on the information and communication technology is needed. Accordingly, the main policy recommendation and tasks are as follow. First, we have to focus on development and distribution of the experience-centered career information. Second, the concept of career information need to be expanded to 'job world' to enhance the creative career skills of the students. Third, we need to improve students' literacy and

application capability of career information to support self managing career portfolio. Fourth, it is essential to expand the official career information delivery system to improve the availability of the information. Fifth, the system for more realistic and practical career and job information need to be set up to enhance the information accessibility of the under-served students including students living in agriculture, mountain and fishing area and special needs students by linking online and offline career mentoring program.